

ACC NR: AP6019323

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/008/1476/1481

AUTHOR: Kabachnik, M. I.; Gilyarov, V. A.; Kudryavtsev, R. V.

ORG: Institute of Organelemental Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Study of conjugation in systems with a tetrahedral phosphorus atom.
Phosphamide system

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 8, 1965, 1476-1481

TOPIC TAGS: tautomerism, organic phosphorus compound, methylation

ABSTRACT: The reactions of O,O-diethyl-N, N'-diphenylphosphamidine and of O,O-diethyl-N-phenyl-N'-m-tolylphosphamidine with CS₂ were investigated. The products were O,O-diethyl-N-phenylamidothio-phosphate and aryl isothiocyanates. Formation in the second case of a mixture of phenyl isothiocyanate and m-tolyl isothiocyanate confirmed the existence of phosphamidine tautomerism. In the methylation of Na derivatives of diarylphosphamidines with MeI, a mixture of two methylation products formed when two different aryl groups were contained in the diarylphosphamidine. The ratio between the two methylation products depended on the nature of the substituents in the aryl groups. The tautomerism of diarylphos-

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UDC: 546.185+546.171.1

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phamides and the dual reaction capacity of their Na derivatives indicated a high mobility of bonds in the $-N = P - N =$ group and consequently a capacity of phosphorus to participate in conjugation. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 05Jun64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 MC

Stable salts of alkoxyaminophosphoniums with a delocalized onium charge. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.4:812-815 0 165.

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.

(MIRA 18:10)

ACC NR: AP6022796

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/002/0274/0282

AUTHOR: Gilyarov, V. A.; Tsvetkov, Ye. E.; Kabachnik, M. I.

ORG: Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Imides of phosphorus acids, VIII. N-acylimidophosphates and -phosphinates and N-acylamidophosphates and -phosphinates

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 2, 1966, 274-282

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, chemical synthesis, dissociation constant, organic amide, molecular structure, IR spectrum, azide, imide

ABSTRACT: A series of new azidophosphates and azidophosphinates was produced by the reaction of chlorophosphates and chlorophosphinates with triethyl-⁷ammonium azide. N-Acyylimidophosphates and -phosphinates were synthesized by reaction of acyl azides with esters of phosphorous and phosphinous acids, and then dealkylated with hydrogen chloride to the corresponding N-acylamido-phosphates and -phosphinates. The concentration dissociation constants of a number of N-acylamidophosphates were determined, and it was concluded on the basis of the Bronsted rule that these substances possess an amide, not an imidol structure. Infrared spectra of the products were also studied and will be published separately. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 10Nov64 / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 008

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UDC: 546.185

0915

0775

L 34279966 FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110009-9"

ACC NR: APC02.1797

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/002/0282/0289

AUTHOR: Gilyarov, V. I.; Kabachnik, M. I.

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: N,N'-diarylamidines and some of their properties

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 2, 1966, 282-289

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, chemical synthesis, organic amide, reaction mechanism, substituent

ABSTRACT: A series of diethylphosphoryl-N,N'-diarylamidines and diethylphosphinyl-N,N'-diarylamidines were synthesized. The diethylphosphoryl-N,N'-diarylamidines were synthesized from diethyl chlorophosphite and arylamines through intermediate O,O-diethyl-N-amidophosphites (some of which were synthesized for the first time). In the synthesis of diethylphosphinyl-N,N'-diarylamidines, the intermediate N-phenylamidodiethylphosphinite was produced by transamination from N-diethylamidodiethylphosphinate and aniline. The pronounced nucleophilic character of the phosphamidines was noted. A method of synthesizing O-alkyl-N,N'-diaryldiamidophosphates with various substituents in the aryl groups was found. Orig. art. has: 5 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 24Feb65 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.183:547.398.5

0974

0776

L 3402060
ACC NR: AP6025530

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/001/0057/0061

AUTHOR: Kabachnik, M. I.; Gilyarov, V. A.; Kudryavtsev, R. V.

ORG: Institute of Petroorganic Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Reactivity of sodium derivatives of phosphamidines. Methylation of ambident anions of N, N'-diarylphosphamidines by methyl iodide

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1966, 57-61

TOPIC TAGS: methylation, anion, electron donor, sodium compound

ABSTRACT: The polar influences of substituents on the course of methylation of sodium salts of N,N'-diarylphosphamidines by methyl iodide were studied. Fifteen sodium derivatives of O,O-diethyl-N,N'-diphenylphosphamidines, substituted in the phenyl rings, were used. The course of methylation (at one of the two nitrogen atoms) was found to depend upon the nature of the substituents in the phenyl rings. The ratio of the yields of methylation products obeys a Hammett equation of the type $\log (q_a/q_b) = 0.757(\sigma_B - \sigma_A) - 0.022$. Methylation was found to be directed primarily toward the more nucleophilic nitrogen atom, i.e., to that situated closer to the more electron donor (or less electron acceptor) substituent. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. /JPRS: 35,998/

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Feb65 / ORIG REF: 005 / GEL REF: 010
Card 1/1 27 / 547.26118 010

09/6

0717

GILYAROVA, M. A.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110009-9
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110009-9"

GILYAROVA, M. A. "Stratigraphy and tectonics of the karelian formation in central Karelia," Uchen. zapiski (Leningr. gos. ped. in-t im. Gertsena), Vol. LXXII, 1948, p. 125-67 --- Bibliog: 19 items

SC: U-3566, 15 March, 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nypk Stately, No. 14, 1949)

GILJAROVA, M.A.

Stratigraphy of the Pre-Cambrian of the Kozozero region (Tunguda) of
the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. Vest.Len.un.10 no.1:139-150 Ja '55.
(Kozozero region--Geology, Stratigraphic) (MIRA 8:4)

GILYAROVA, M.A.

Stratigraphic position of the Sursaari volcanic complex. Uch.sap.
Len.un. no.209:80-100 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Parelia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GILYAROVA, M.A.

Quartz porphyries and keratophyres of central Karelia. Uch.
zap. LGU no. 215:58-83 '57. (MIRA 12:5)
(Karelia--Porphyry) (Karelia--Keratophyres)

GILYAROVA, M.A.

Pillow lavas in the Suisari area in southern Karelia and the
genesis of pillow lavas. Uch.zap.LGU no.268:3-69 '58.
(Karelia--Lava) (MIRA 12:6)

GILYAROVA, M.A.

On some controversial problems of the Pre-Cambrian geology of
Karelia. Vest.LGU no.24:34-37 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Karelia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GILYAROVA, M.A.

Karelian basal formations (Lower Proterozoic) in the Parandovo-
Nadvoitsy region in the Karelian A.S.S.R. Vest. LGU 18 no.18:
15-27 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

GILYAROVA, M. A.

Weathering surface and conglomerates in the Lamm... Valley of
Pechenga District. Vest LGU 19 no. 6:22-30 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

GILYAROVA, V.N.

Ultraviolet radiation in animal husbandry. Vest. AN SSSR 31 no.11:
115-116 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Ultraviolet rays--Physiological effect)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

Gilman, Robert, R.
ca

21

Oxidized and unoxidized humic acids of peat. I. A. Rakovskii and L. A. Gilyarovskaya. *Akim. Tsvetov. Loptov* 6, 708-71 (1935). The extr. of humic acids from peat with 1% NaOH in a N atm. yields results almost identical with those by extr. in air; accordingly there is no basis for the hypothesis of the existence of "unoxidized" protohumic acids and of the formation of phenols from humic acids. Five references. A. A. Polgorny.

ASH 11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

17

100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 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Country : NORTH KOREA H-22
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Processing of
Solid Fossil Fuels
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50982
Author : Im Tkhe Den; Gilyarovskaya, L. A.; Pechuro, NS.
Institute : -
Title : Reactability of Coke Derived from the Korean
Brown Coal of the Aodi Region and from Anthra-
cite of the Sanchau Region (KNDR)
Orig Pub. : Khvakhak ka khvakhak konon, 1957, No 3, 157-162
Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

AUTHORS: Em Tkhe Den, Pashuro, N. S., SOV 156-58-1-38/46
Gilyarovskaya, L. A.

TITLE: Use of Movable Checkers for Thermic Coal Processing (Primeneniye podvizhnykh nasadok dlya termicheskoy pererabotki ugley)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 157 - 160 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In some production processes a moving laminated solid phase is successfully used as a catalyst, heat carrier, or adsorbent. As investigations of the authors have shown, this principle may be extended to thermal processing of pulverized solid fuels, too. In order to prove the technological possibilities of this method, the authors decomposed two samples of solid fuels showing different properties and heating behavior: a) a boghead from Olenek, an easily meltable fuel, and b) brown coal from Ao-Di (Korea) of low mechanical and thermal strength. Table 1 gives the features of the two coal sorts, table 2 the semicooking products, while table 3 contains some data on the composition of first gases from this partial carbonization. Table 4 features the coal tars from both coal sorts. These

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SOV,156-58-1-38/46

coals were thermally processed on a movable, circulating checker under particular consideration of the variability of gas yield and gas composition with temperature. The pilot plant is shown in figure 1. As a checker cast iron balls of 4,8 mm diam. were used. The grain size of the coal processed was 0,5 to 1,0 mm. In table 5 the products obtained are given, while figures 2 and 3 show the content of combustible gas components, and the gas heating value, depending on the temperature. Besides thermal decomposition of coal from Ao-Di some thermochemical processes have also taken place, whereas processes of thermal decomposition prevailed in processing the boghead from Olenek. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) According to the principle described easily meltable fossil fuels can be processed. 2) Industrial gases can be generated from pulverized fuels under consideration of reagents containing oxygen, with this process. 3) The solid residue can be burned, the generated heat being used for preheating the circulating checker. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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Use of Movable Checkers for Thermic Coal Processing

SOV. 156 58-1-38/46

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra neftekhimicheskogo sinteza i iskusstvennogo zhidkogo
topliva Moskovskogo instituta tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii
im.M.V.Lomonosova (Chair of Petrochemical Synthesis and
Synthetic Liquid Fuels of the Institute of Fine-Chemical
Engineering imeni M.V.Lomonosov, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1957

Card 3/3

GILYAROVSKAYA, L.A.

Alkylation of phenols by olefins in the presence of fluoroborane
dihydrate. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.8:63-69 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Alkylation) (Phenols)

S/020/63/148/006/014/023
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Bashkirov, A. N., Corresponding Member AS USSR,
Shaykhutdinov, Ye. M., Gilyarovskaya, L. A.

TITLE: Oxidation of monomethylsubstituted paraffins in liquid phase
in the presence of boric acid

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 6, 1963, 1309 - 1311

TEXT: The effect of the tertiary carbon atom on the conversion of mono-substituted paraffins during oxidation and on the composition of the alcohols formed is studied. For this purpose, 2-methyldodecane and 8-methylpentadecane were synthesized according to Grignard's method. These hydrocarbons were oxidized in an apparatus described previously (A. N. Bashkirov, Khim. nauka i prom., 1, 273 (1956)) under normal pressure at 165 - 170°C for 3 - 4 hrs, using a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen with 3.0 - 3.5% O₂ (consumption 800 l/kg·hr). The main conversion products were compounds containing hydroxyl with a yield of ~75 mole%. The alcohols formed were identified as a mixture of tertiary (~25 - 30 mole%) and secondary alcohols having the same carbon skeleton and the same number of C-atoms in the molecule as the original hydrocarbon. The secondary
Card 1/2

Oxidation of monomethylsubstituted...

S/020/63/148/006/014/023
B117/B186

alcohols proved to be a mixture of a variety of isomers. Hence it was assumed that, under the oxidation conditions described, the tertiary C-atoms are more reactive with respect to oxygen than the secondary C-atoms of the highest monosubstituted paraffin molecules. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis of the Academy of Sciences USSR); Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1962

GILYAROVSKAYA, Y. P.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110009-9
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110009-9"

GILYAROVSKAYA, Y. P.

"Therapeutic gymnastics and massage in rickets and hypotrophy."
E.I.A.Ginsburg, R.G.Sorochek. Reviewed by E.P.Giliarovskaia.
Pediatría no.6:91-92 E-D '54. (MIRA 8:4)
(PHYSICAL THERAPY) (RICKETS) (GINZBURG, E.IA.)

GILYAROVSKAYA, Ye.P.; TIKHOMIROVA, A.V.; BILEYKINA, A.M.; RODIONOVA, O.S.

Using ozocerite in the compound treatment of dysentery in children.
Pediatriia no.8:81-82 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz detskoy bol'nitsy imeni F.E.Dzerzhinskogo v Moskve.
(OZOCERITE) (DYSENTERY)

GILYAROVSKAYA, Ye.P.; GOLODENKO, G.S.; BUDAGOSKAYA, G.A.

Treating highmoritis in children by the electrophoretic introduction of penicillin. *Pediatrics* 37 no.7:88 J1 '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz detskogo otdeleniya polikliniki No.2 Moskovskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.

(PENICILLIN) (ELECTROPHORESIS) (SINUSITIS)

BASHKIROV, A.N.; GILYAROVSKIY, L.A.; ALENT'YEVA, Ye.S.; KOZLENKOVA, R.V.;
KUROCHKINA, A.K.

Effect of aromatic hydrocarbons on the oxidation of paraffins in the
liquid phase in the presence of boric acid. Neftekhimiya 4 no.5:777-
779 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V.
Lomonosova i Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza imeni A.V.Topchiyeva
AN SSSR.

3.

Medicino

see ILC

GILYAKOVSKIY, MOSKOVICH, MOSKOVICH
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110009-9
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110009-9

27N/5

Moskva i Moskovichi (Moscow and the Muscovites) Moskva, Moskovskiy Izbuchiy, 1955.
478 P. Illus.

GILYAROVSKIY, V.A., *zasl. deyatel' nauki, red.*; FEDOTOV, D.D., *red.*;
SLYUSAREV, F.M., *kand. med. nauk, red.*; RIKHTER, G.E., *kand.*
med. nauk, red.; FEL'DMAN, E.A., *kand. med. nauk, red.*

[Transactions of the Scientific and Practical Conference of
Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists of the Baltic Republics]
Trudy Nauchno-prakticheskoi konferentsii nevropatologov i
psikhiatrov Pribaltiiskikh respublik. Riga, M-vo zdravookh-
raneniia Latviiskoi SSR, 1956. 466 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-prakticheskaya konferentsiya nevropatologov i psi-
khiatrov Pribaltiyskikh respublik, 1954. 2. *Deystvitel'nyy*
chlen AMN SSSR (for Gilyarovskiy). 3. Direktor Instituta
psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Fedotov).

MAKAROV, G.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZHITOV, B.N., inzhener;
SHASHKOVA, T.D., inzhener; SHTEYN, I.Ya., inzhener;
GILYAZHEDINOV, L.P., inzhener.

Preliminary heat treatment of coals for coking. Koks i khim.
no.4:12-17 '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni
D.I. Mendeleeva.
• (Coal--Carbonization)
•

SOV/138-58-8-2/11

AUTHORS: Zuyev, V. P; Gilyazetdinov, L. P. and Yevreinova, M. O.

TITLE: The Chemical Composition of Crude Petroleum Products Used in the Manufacture of Carbon Black (O khimicheskoy sostave neftyanogo syr'ya dlya proizvodstva sazhi)

PERIODICAL: Kachuk i Razina, 1958, Nr 8, pp 12 - 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The kerosine-gas-oil fraction (obtained during pyrolysis and coking of petroleum) is used as raw material for the preparation of jet carbon black in the USSR. In the USA and England aromatised gas-oil fractions, obtained during the thermal and catalytic processing of petroleum, are used for the manufacture of the activated carbons HAF, ISAF and SAF. No detailed investigations have been published on the effect of the chemical composition of the raw material on the yield and properties of the carbon black. The nature of the gas-oil fraction of crude petroleum and its products is defined by the GrozNII method by which the percentage of aromatic, naphthenic, paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons is determined. The authors used the n-d-M method (Ref.3) for defining the composition of the pyrolysis and of the coke distillate. They determined by experiments the molecular weight M , the refractive index n_D^{20} and the specific weight d_4^{20} . The hydrocarbon content was de-

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SOV/138-58-88/11

The Chemical Composition of Crude Petroleum Products Used in the Manufacture of Carbon Black

fined by chromatographic analysis according to the TsiATIM method (Ref.6) and the degree of unsaturation of the samples was determined iodometrically. The physico-chemical characteristics of the samples of raw material are listed in Tables 1 and 2, and results of the chromatographic analysis in Table 3. The total content of pure paraffins and olefins in the pyrolysis fraction does not exceed 5%; therefore, this fraction consists of aromatic and naphthenic-aromatic hydrocarbons, two condensed rings and partially unsaturated side chains. The content of paraffinic-naphthenic hydrocarbon in the coke distillate fraction varies between 40 - 53%. Approximately 50% of this quantity represents pure paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons and it comprises 27% dicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The degree of aromatization increases in both

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The Chemical Composition of Crude Petroleum Products Used in the
Manufacture of Carbon Black SOV/138-58-8-2/11

fractions when the temperature is raised (Table 5).
The degree of aromatization and cyclisation can be
increased in the coke distillate fraction by boosting
the content of high boiling-fractions. There are 5
Tables and 7 References: 3 Soviet and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinaoy promy-
shlennosti (Research Institute of the Tyre Industry)

30V/68-58-11-16/25

AUTHORS: Gilyazetdinov L.P., Eyreinova M.D. and Prokhorova L.I.

TITLE: An Investigation of High Boiling Fractions of Coal Tar using the Method of Chromatographic Analysis (Issledovaniye vysokokipyashchikh fraktsiy kamennougol'noy smoly metodom khromatograficheskogo analiza)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 51-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An attempt to apply the chromatographic method for determining the group chemical composition of crude unpurified fractions of coal tar is described. The method adopted was as follows: 18g samples were passed through two columns in series filled with silicagel; for desorption the following solvents (200ml each) were used in succession: n-hexane, n-hexane + benzole; benzole, ethyl ether, alcohol-benzene, ethyl alcohol and acetone. Primary identification of desorbed hydrocarbons and organic compounds was based on the colour of the solutions and chromatographic curves (Fig 1). This was later confirmed by coefficients of refraction, melting temperatures, molecular weights (cryoscopy in benzene) and iodine numbers of products freed from solvents. Physico-chemical characteristics of the

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SOV/68-58-11-16/25

An Investigation of High Boiling Fractions of Coal Tar using the Method of Chromatographic Analysis

identified groups of compounds for the investigated coal tar fractions are given in Table 1, physico-chemical characteristics of the coal tar fractions investigated in Table 2, and the results of their chromatographic analysis in Table 3. The following chemical groups were separated: 1) paraffinic, naphthenic and olefinic hydrocarbons, 2) monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 3) naphthenic-aromatic hydrocarbons and phenylalkenes, 4) dicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 5) phenanthrene group, 6) anthracene group, 7) tricyclic hetero compounds, 8) pyridene bases and 9) phenols and other acid compounds. On the basis of the chromatographic analysis the number of aromatic rings and the content of carbon in aromatic structures for mean molecule of the samples investigated were calculated, whereupon the molecule weight was taken as the same for all groups and equal to the molecular

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SOV/66-58-11-16/25

An Investigation of High Boiling Fractions of Coal Tar using the
Method of Chromatographic Analysis

weight of the starting sample. In this way some new characteristics were obtained for the individual coal tar fractions, namely the degree of cyclisation and aromatisation.

There are 3 tables, 1 figure and 9 references (7 Soviet, 2 English).

ASSOCIATION: NII Shinnoy Promyshlennosti (Scientific Research
Institute of the Tire Industry)

Card 3/3

S/138/60/000/008/007/015
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Gilyazetdinov, L.P.; Zuyev, V.P.; Livshits, F.B.; Saulina, V.V.
TITLE: The Production of Low-Module Furnace Carbon Blacks From Liquid Shale
Raw Material
PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 8, pp. 32 - 35

TEXT: The effect of the chemical composition of the raw material on the properties of the carbon black was studied on shale oil, shale softener and its mixtures with green oil. The experimental procedure for the production of furnace carbon black with an output capacity of 20kg/h was described in Refs. 1,2. The content of oxygen and oxygen-containing compounds in the liquid shale raw material is 10.9 and 77.8%, respectively, which is a significant difference from green oil. It was established that with an equal specific surface the carbon black produced from shale raw material has significantly lower oil numbers than carbon blacks from green oil. Rubbers containing carbon blacks derived from a shale softener and its mixtures with green oil are close to rubbers with gaseous channel carbon black in their physico-mechanical properties. The carbon blacks from shale raw material produce rubbers with low modulae and high relative elongations. Tests were carried out on semi-active and active carbon blacks and it was noted that the

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S/138/60/000/008/007/015
A051/A029

The Production of Lower-Module Furnace Carbon Blacks From Liquid Shale Raw Material

vulcanizates of the standard mixtures based on (K6(SKB), CKC-30AM (SKS-30AM) containing shale carbon black had low modulus at high values of the tenacity limit and the specific elongation. With an increase of the shale softener in the initial raw material, the tensile strength changes within the limits of 220 - 257 kg/cm², whereas in modulus with 300% the elongation and specific elongations are equal to 130 - 56 kg/cm² and 470 - 667%, respectively. The low structuralization of the carbon blacks produced from shale raw material and the low modulus of the vulcanizates using these carbon blacks is explained by the specific effect of the oxygen organically bound with a raw material molecule on the formation process of the carbon black particles in a turbulent flame. The authors point out that this mechanism has not been completely investigated. They stress the fact that the shale oil and the shale softener can be applied as raw material to the production of special low-module carbon blacks or as a component part of raw material, which gives the carbon black a low structuralization with a wide variety of properties. There are 4 tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

S/068/60/000/010/001/001
B071/B435

AUTHORS: Gluzman, L.D., Gilyazetdinov, L.P. and
Molchanov, B.A.

TITLE: On the Utilization of High Boiling Coal Tar Fractions
for the Production of Carbon-Black


PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1960, No.10, pp.51-54

TEXT: The problem of production of an active carbon black from raw materials derived from the coking by-products and the development of technological and GOST standards for coal tar raw materials for the production of carbon black were investigated. Typical samples of coal-tar oils (creosote absorption oil; a mixture of absorption and anthracene oil; anthracene fraction I; anthracene fraction II; pitch distillate) from the Kadiyevsk and Zaporozhsk Coking Works were taken for the investigation. Physico-chemical characteristics of these oils and, for comparison, of some petroleum oils are given in Table 1. Group-structural analysis of the petroleum and coal tar oils was calculated by the methods given in earlier works (Ref.3 and 4). The product of the total number of benzene rings in the molecule and the content of carbon in the aromatic structures, named "aromatization factor" ✓
Card 1/4

S/068/60/000/010/001/001
E071/E435

On the Utilization of High Boiling Coal Tar Fractions for the Production of Carbon-Black

(A=KoCa) was conditionally taken as the main physico-chemical characteristic of the raw materials. This index at $Ca \leq 85\%$ characterizes the influence of the chemical composition of the raw material on the yield and properties of carbon black. Testing of coal-tar oils for the production of anthracene carbon black was carried out on an experimental plant with a throughput of 10 kg/hr under the following conditions: consumption of coke-oven gas for the carburization of oils - $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$; the temperature of carburized mixture - 360 to 380°C ; the distance between burners and precipitating surface - 46 mm; overflow of tar from the carburettor - 6 to 9% on the starting raw material. The experimental samples of carbon-black did not differ substantially in their physico-chemical and physico-mechanical properties and corresponded to the requirements of GOST 7885-56. The yields of carbon-black from the individual oils are given in Table 2. Testing of the oils for the production of active furnace carbon-black was carried out on a pilot plant NIISHP, described in Ref.5.



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S/068/60/000/010/001/001
E071/E435

On the Utilization of High Boiling Coal Tar Fractions for the Production of Carbon-Black

Technological conditions were kept the same for all types of raw materials; throughput was 20 kg/hr with an air consumption of 6.5 m³/kg, the temperature of the process varied from 1200 to 1300°C depending on the type of raw material. The experimental results are given in Table 3. It was found that coal tar oils in 79 to 92% consist of di- and tri-cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The most aromatized is pitch distillate. The yield of active anthracene carbon-black increases with increasing number of rings in the molecule and the content of aromatic carbon in the raw material. Anthracene fraction and pitch distillate present a high-quality raw material for the production of active anthracene carbon-black. The yield, specific surface and oil number of active furnace carbon black increase with increasing number of rings in the molecule and the content of carbon in aromatic structures of the raw material. In order to obtain moderately structurized carbon-black (more suitable for rubber than highly structurized black) absorption creosote oil, anthracene oil, anthracene fraction and mixtures of pitch distillate and

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5/068/60/000/010/001/001
E071/E435

On the Utilization of High Boiling Coal Tar Fractions for the
Production of Carbon-Black

anthracene fraction II with petroleum oils can be used.
There are 3 tables and 5 references: 3 Soviet, 1 English and
1 German.

ASSOCIATIONS: UKHIN, Gluzman, L.D.;
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy
promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the
Tyre Industry) Gilyazetdinov, L.P.;
Kadiyevskiy sazhevyi zavod (Kadiyevka Carbon Black
Works) Molchanov, B.A.

S/138/61/000/002/006/008
A051/A129

AUTHORS: Zuyev, V.P.; Gilyazetdinov, L.P.; Tesner, P.A.

TITLE: The effect of the structural group composition of hydrocarbon oils on the yield and properties of carbon black

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1961, 29 - 32

TEXT: The authors have investigated the possibility of using a new complex index for characterizing the raw material: the factor of aromatization A, which is the product of the total number of rings in the molecule and the carbon content in aromatic structures: $A = K_0 \cdot C_A$ (1), where K_0 is the total number of rings in the molecule (aromatic + naphthene), C_A is the carbon content in the aromatic structures, %. The aromatization factor is additive with respect to the molecular parts of the mixture components. The disadvantage of this index is that it cannot be applied to low-aromatized oils, which, however, are hardly used in the production of carbon black. The authors show that this aromatization factor A characterizes the effect of the composition of oil and coal raw materials on the yield and the properties of the carbon black in the same way. With an increase in the aromatization factor, the yield, specific surface and oil number of

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3

S/138/61/000/002/006/008
A051/A029

The effect of the structural....

the carbon black increase at the same time. Various forms of petroleum and coal oils and their mixtures were burned experimentally, using equipment with a productivity of 20 kg/h based on the raw material. The relationship of the specific surface of the carbon black S determined by the kinetic method to the aromatization factor is expressed by the equation: $S = 30 + 8.13 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot A^{2.14} \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ (2). The intensity coefficient of the process of carbon black formation I calculated on the basis of data on the yield and dispersion of the carbon black. This coefficient is the number of carbon black particles formed from one gram of carbon raw material: $I = 3.1 \cdot p \cdot 10^8 \cdot g^{-1}$ (3), where p is the carbon black yield, %. The logarithm of the intensity coefficient has a linear relationship to the logarithm of the aromatization factor of the raw material (Fig. 3). This relationship is expressed by the equation: $I = 8.5 \cdot 10^8 \cdot A^{3.43} g^{-1}$ (4). The results showed that the number of carbon black particles formed depends to a great extent on the aromatization factor. The authors point out that an aromatization factor of no less than 140 must be used in the production of jet and lamp oil carbon black with a yield of 56 and 63%, respectively. They also point out that compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen increase the specific gravity of the raw material, but their action is not equivalent to the increase in the degree of aromatization of the raw material. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 15

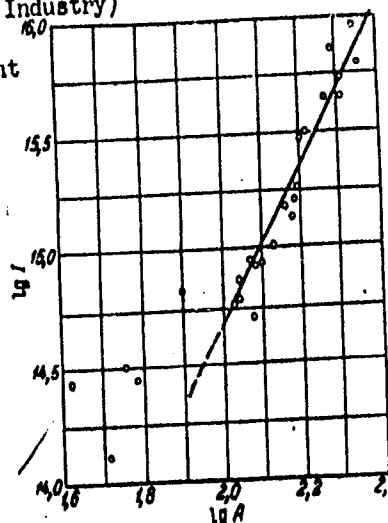
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S/138/61/000/002/006/008
A051/A129

The effect of the structural....

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

Figure 3: Relationship of the intensity coefficient of the carbon black formation process to the aromatization factor of raw material.



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3

S/138/62/000/001/002/009
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Gilyazetdinov, L.P.; Zuyev, V.P.; Bernshteyn, I.D.; Suyetenko, L.P.

TITLE: The production of active furnace carbon blacks from mixtures of petroleum and coal oils

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 1, 1962, 5 - 6

TEXT: Tests were carried out to determine the optimum composition of petroleum and coal oil mixtures and the production of active furnace carbon blacks. The experiments were made in a single-chamber cylindrical reactor with an internal diameter of 500 mm and 3.5 m in length. The reactor capacity was 25 kg/h. The experimental carbon blacks were analyzed according to physico-chemical methods and tested in vulcanizates based on CKC-30 AM (SKS-30 AM) (standard composition). Experimental results showed that the active furnace carbon black output, the total air consumption and the process temperature corresponded to the aromatization factor. The obtained relation points to the expediency of a wide introduction of the aromatization factor for characterizing the raw material and for correcting the production methods of the active furnace carbon blacks. Pe-

Card 1/2

The production of active furnace carbon blacks S/138/62/000/001/002/009
A051/A126

treoleum and coal oil mixtures are recommended. There is 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

S/081/62/000/014/023/039
B166/B144

AUTHORS: Molchanov, B. A., Gluzman, L. D., Gilyazetdinov, L. P.,
Chaykun, M. I.

TITLE: Pitch distillate, a new form of raw material for the
production of carbon black

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1962, 532, abstract
14M204 (Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-1 in-t tekhn.-ekon.
issled. Gos. kom-ty Sov. Min. SSSR po khimii, no. 12, 1961,
23 - 24)

TEXT: Industrial test results for a trial batch of pitch distillate (PD) are given, this being got by oxidizing and coking coal-tar pitch to form a highly aromatized product used in the manufacture of carbon black. The industrial process for producing the carbon black is practically the same as when producing spray burner black from anthracene fraction. It is established that both these forms of carbon black have the same physico-chemical properties but the yield of the carbon black from PD is 2.3% higher. The experimental carbon black fulfils the requirements of

Card 1/2

BLAGOVISNYY, V.I.; GILYAZETDINOV, L.P.; DOLBILIN, Ye.N.; FOMABEL'NIKOVA G.P.;
YAGOVKIN, A.G.

Using liquid stock in the production of furnace black. Gaz. prom.
7 no.11:43-46 N 162. (MIRA 17:9)

110001-31 8/0138/63/000/004/0025/0027

ACCESSION NR: AF3001431

AUTHOR: Bass, Yu. P.; Gilyazov, L. P.; Zuev, V. P.; Saulina, V. V.

TITLE: The manufacture of low-structured active furnace carbon black

SOURCE: Kanchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1963, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: carbon black, carbon black furnace, cyclon reactor, reinforcing filler

ABSTRACT: The low yield of carbon black obtained by the channel process induced the authors to attempt the production of a highly dispersed, low-structured active carbon black from high-aromatic crude oil material, which would possess outstanding properties as a reinforcing filler in rubber goods. To this end it was necessary to construct a special furnace which would permit a more thorough mixing of the gases as well as complete combustion of the selected crude oil with an aromatization factor A of 140. The pilot reactor consisted of a wide, short, properly insulated combustion chamber

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1 1800-3

ACCESSION NR: AP001431

Into which the oil-air mixture and 0.2-0.3% water were injected by nozzle. The subsequent combustion and thermic decomposition took place in a long, narrow reaction chamber. The oil was preheated to 100-1800, the temperature within the furnace was within the 1200-1300C range, and the pressure amounted to 0.15-0.20 atm. The resulting carbon black-gas mixture was cooled to 400C by water spray. The yield of carbon black amounted to 24.2-45.4%, with a specific surface of 70-140 Sq m/gm. Tests of rubbers containing the new carbon black as reinforcing filler showed it to be equal in tensile strength and superior in elongation to that with channel carbon black. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promy'shlenosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 30May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ABAYEVA, B.T.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; GILYAZETDINOV, L.P.; GYUL'MISARYAN, T.G.;
ZUYEV, V.P.; MOROZOV, V.I.

Testing thermocatalytic gas oil in the production of furnace black.
Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.12:17-19 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

PERIODICALLY, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE:

Effect of the aging and treatment of the material on the properties of concrete blocks. The following information is available:

1. The material is composed of a mixture of concrete and steel.

GILYAZETDINOV, L. P.

2

S/065/63/000/001/004/005
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Morozov, V.I., Agafonov, A.V., Abayeva, B.T.,
Ryabov, V.A., Karpenko, L.P., Gilyazetdinov, L.P.

TITLE: The preparation of feedstock carbon black in thermal
cracking units

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.1, 1963,
39-42

TEXT: A threefold increase in the production of carbon black is scheduled in the current 7-year plan. New feedstocks suitable for conversion into carbon black are therefore required to supplement green and anthracene oils used at present. Catalytic gas oils and lubricating oil extracts (phenol extracts) were subjected to thermal cracking to produce oils suitable for the production of carbon black. The cracked oils (43.5, 36.0 and 54.4% yields of the feedstock for light gas oil, heavy gas oil and phenol extract respectively) contained from 70 to 80% of aromatic hydrocarbons, of which at least 50% were heavy aromatics. The cost of these oils was about half that of green oil and a quarter of anthracene oil. The yields of carbon black from the oils ranged from 47 to Card 1/2

S/065/63/000/001/004/005
E075/E436

✓

ASSOCIATION: Omskiy Neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod VNII NP
(Omsk Refinery VNII NP)

BASS, Y.P.; GUYLETDINOV, L.P.; ZUYEV, V.P.

Investigating the formation of carbon black in the pulverization
of hydrocarbon stock in the turbulent flow of combustion products.
Gaz. prom. 8 no.8:35-40 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

ABAYEVA, B.T.; OKINSHEVICH, N.A.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; SIDLYARENOK, P.S.;
KAZANSKIY, V.L.; GYUL'MISAR'HAN, T.G.; SUYETENKO, L.P.;
GILYAZETDINOV, L.P.

Using extracts as stock for the production of active and semi-active carbon black. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.5:30-33 '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gaza i polucheniyyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva,
Kuybyshevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy
promyshlennosti i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy
promyshlennosti.

BASS, Yu.P.; GILYAZETDINOV, L.P.

~~Исследования в области физики~~

Calculating the length of a soot generator. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.8:
114-120 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

ZUYEV, V.P.; GILYAZETDINOV, L.P.; GYUL'MISARYAN, T.G.; BERNSHTEYN, I.D.;
SAULINA, V.V.; MAGARIL, R.Z.; SEREBRYAKOV, K.F.; BORSHCHEV, B.S.

Extracts of catalytic gas oils as raw stock for the production
of furnace black. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no.12:6-11 D '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti,
Omskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorskogo-tekhnologicheskoy
institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, Omskiy sazhevyy zavod i
Kudinovskiy sazhevyy zavod.

GYUL'MISARYAN, T.G.; FEL'DMAN, V.M.; GILYAZETDINOV, L.P.

Effect of coking properties of raw materials on the properties
of furnace black. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.5:29-32 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

100905
ACCESSION NR: AP5016635

UR/0138/65/000/006/0019/0024
678.046.2.002.2.001.4 223

AUTHORS: Zuyev, V. P.; Gilyazetdinov, L. P.; Gyn'nisaryan, T. G.; Safronov, N. P.;
Ya.; Vernanteyn, L. D.; Glagolev, V. I.; Taygankova, E. I.; Sokolova, V. V.;
Bystrov, K. M.; Khokhlov, E. P.

TITLE: Some peculiarities of the production of carbon black PM 70 in cyclone-
type reactors by using thermocatalytic gas oil

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 6, 1965, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: gas oil fraction, carbon black, catalytic cracking / PM 70 carbon
black

ABSTRACT: The production of active carbon black PM-70 from a 1:1 mixture of
thermocatalytic gas oil and green oil was investigated to correct certain tech-
nological parameters and to determine the behavior of carbon black during its re-
covery and processing. The tabulated physico-chemical properties of green oil,
and their mixture show that the thermocatalytic gas oil is distinguished by a high
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon content. The analysis of several gas oil frac-
tions showed that its kinematic viscosity at 50C varies over a range of

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100905

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016635

9.5-11.8 x 10⁻² m²/sec. The viscosity of the 1:1 mixture varies from 3.6 to 3.9 x 10⁻² m²/sec. The kinematic viscosity plotted against heating temperature shows that the green oil and gas oil have the same viscosity only at a temperature of 280-300C. The viscosity value of 1.05 x 10⁻² m²/sec is reached for green oil only at 100C, and for gas oil and green oil mixture at 140C. Pure gas oil has this viscosity at 185C. The high viscosity, high boiling point, and the wide fractional composition of the gas oil make it necessary to preheat it by 80-100C higher than the green oil at minimum 160C before its introduction into the reactors. The average diameter of the droplet of raw material is plotted against the vaporizing air flow rate and the temperature before the atomizer. With an increase in the air flow rate from 0.45 to 1.0 m³/kg, the diameter of the droplet decreased 2.0-2.2 times. During the experiments the gas oil content in the mixture, the heating temperature, and the specific flow rate of vaporizing air were varied. The other technological parameters were almost constant (total specific air flow rate of 4.8-5.1 m³/kg, gas flow rate of 0.25-0.28 m³/kg of raw material, reactor temperature of 1395-1400C). Tabulated data show that by increasing the air flow rate and temperature the specific surface and the oil content of carbon black were increased, while the optical density of the benzene extract of carbon black decreased. The technological data and properties of carbon black PM-70

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100905-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016635

are tabulated and discussed. It was established that the carbon black yield is almost the same as that obtained from pure green oil. The thermophysical properties of the gaseous reaction products of carbon black formation are compared. Vulcanizates obtained with PM-70 carbon black have a higher tear strength due to the larger specific surface and oil content. Experimental data show that a carbon black plant equipped with cyclone-type reactors and a dry system of carbon black recovery can be altered to use a mixture of gas oil and green oil. An increase in the vaporizing air flow rate leads to an increased dispersal and oil content of PM-70 carbon black and to the decrease in coking of reactors. It is recommended to increase the air flow rate to 1.0 m³/kg oil. The addition of gas oil to green oil results in the stabilization of the granulation operation on the ASA 1 drums. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute for the Tire Industry); Novo-Taroslavskiy sashevyy zavod (Novo-Taroslav Carbon Black Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, GG

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3 SP

L 12807-66

ACC NR: AP5028680

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/65/0007011/0025/0028

AUTHOR: Oyul'misaryan, T. G.; Gilyuzatdinov, L. P.; Aksenova, E. I.; Shmeleva, E. I.; Zhokhlov, E. P.; Byistrov, E. M.; Sokolova, V. V.; Sinyakina, A. V.; Abayeva, B. T.; Okipshovich, N. A. 39

ORG: NIISHP; VNEINE: Novo-Yaroslavl Carbon Black Plant (Novo-Yaroslavskiy sazhavy zavod); Volgograd Carbon Black Plant (Volgogradskiy sazhavy zavod); Scientific Research Technological Design Institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorno-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Industrial tests of new types of petroleum stock in the production of activated PM-70 furnace black

SOURCE: Naftepreerabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1965, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: activated carbon, petroleum product, gas oil fraction, phenol

ABSTRACT: In order to confirm and develop the results of earlier studies which indicated that catalytic and thermal gas oil could be used in the production of activated furnace black, experimental batches of initial sulfur and hydrofined phenol extracts of catalytic and thermal gas oil were produced. The physicochemical characteristics of the new types of petroleum stock are compared with those of green oil; in the degree of aromatization they are identical, but in fractional composition, molecular weight, and viscosity, green oil is slightly lighter. Industrial tests confirmed that hydrofined phenol extracts of catalytic gas oil, the

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UDC: 66.095.21:547.21.001.5

L 12807-66

ACC NR: AP5028680

initial sulfur-containing phenol extract of catalytic gas oil, and also mixtures of thermal gas oil and green oil (in the ratio of 60:40) can be used in the production of activated PH-70 furnace black in plants equipped with cyclone reactors, a dry system being used for trapping the black. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 .

jw

Card 2/2

L 43771-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI (U) (S) 27/81
ACC NR: AP6015643 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0054/0054

INVENTOR: Gyul' misaryan, T. G. ; Gilyazetdinov, L. P. ; Azhishchev, A. F. ; 34
Zavidov, V. I. B

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining furnace carbon black. Class 22, No. 181215
[announced by Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry (Nauchno-issledovatel' skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966,
54

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon, carbon black, furnace ~~carbon black~~

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining a
furnace carbon black by decomposing liquid hydrocarbon raw material at 1100—
1600C using haloid-containing components. To improve the properties of carbon
black, the haloid-containing components are added to the raw materials prior to
decomposition. Oil distillates are suggested as the hydrocarbon raw material for
decomposition. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 07Dec63/

UDC: 678.046.2

Cord 1/1 AM 07/

GIYAZETDINOV, M.M., inzh.; CHIRPENYKH, N.F., inzh.

Efficiency of sorting during coal preparation in the STS three-product separator, designed by the Kuznetsk Coal Preparation Research Institute. Nauch.trudy KuzNIIUgleobog. no.234-25 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

Results of industrial testing of the STS-1 three-product separator designed by the Kuznetsk Coal Preparation Research Institute. Ibid.: 25-35

MASAGUTOV, R.M.; SHESTAKOVA, H.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, M.G.; GILYAZEV, N.G.;
ZAITOVA, A.Ya.; VOLKOVA, L.I.

Effect of temperature during calcination on the mechanical
strength of catalysts. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 4 no.1:
69-71 Ju '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy
promyshlennosti.

(Catalysts)

MASAGUTOV, P.M.; DANILOVA, R.A.; ZAITOVA, A.Ya.; GILYAZEV, N.G.;
ZAGRYATSKAYA, L.M.; BUGAY, Ye.O.; PFYAKHINA, K.F.

High-temperature catalytic cracking of heavy fractions of
straight-run gasoline. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:14-18 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

GILYAZETDINOV, M.M., inzh.; CHERNYKH, N.P., inzh.

Suspended matter from local weighting compounds and results of
operation of a new laboratory separator. Nauch. trudy KuzNIIUgleobog.
no.1:5-33 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)
(Separators (Machines)--Testing)

MASAGUTOV, R.M.; SHESTAKOVA, N.M.; MINCHAYLOVA, M.O.; GILYAZEV, N.G.;
ZAITOVA, A.Ya.; VOLKOVA, L.I.

Effect of the firing temperature of a catalyst during preparation
on its mechanical strength. Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:166-170 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Catalysts) (Cracking process)

DEMICHEV, A.I.; GILIAZITDINOV, K.M.; ALEKSEYEV, V.A.; ROMANCHUK, V.A.

New special-purpose machine tools manufactured at the Sterlitamak
Machine-Tool Plant. Mashinostroitel' no.4:16-17 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Sterlitamak--Machine-tool industry)

CHESNOKOV, N.I.; GLUMOVA, Ye.A.; GILYAZOV, G.G.

New system for KhL-2M chromatograph operation. Mash. i nef.
obor. no.8:30-31 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

KOGAN, A.A.; MANULKIN, A.Ye.; GILYAZUTDINOVA, E.Sh.
~~MANULKIN, A.Ye.; GILYAZUTDINOVA, E.Sh.~~

Prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum with penicillin. Akush. gin.
no.2:18-21 Mar-Apr 1953. (CML 24:3)

1. Professor for Kogan; Docent for Manulkin. 2. Of the Obstetric-
Gynecological Clinic (Head -- Prof. A. A. Kogan), Tashkent Medical
Institute.

GILYAZUTDINOVA, Z.Sh., dotsent

Intra-arterial blood transfusion in obstetrical practice. Kaz.
med.zhur. 41 no.1:82-85 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.V.
Danilov) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenst-
voraniya vrachey im. V.I. Lenina.
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (OBSTETRICS)

GILYAZUTDINOVA, Z.Sh., dotsent (Kazan')

Letter to the editor. Kaz.med.zhur. 41 no.1:127-128 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(BIRTH CONTROL)

Exercise therapy in gynecological and obstetrical practice. Kaz.
med. zhur. no.6:51-52 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.V. Danilov)
i kafedra fizioterapii i lechebnoy fizkul'tury (zav. - V.Ye.Dobruskin)
Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo institut dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
imeni V.I.Lenina.

(EXERCISE THERAPY)

(WOMEN—DISEASES)

GILYAZUTDINOVA, Z.Sh., dotsent

Induction of an experimental fibromyoma. Kaz. med. zhur. 4:
33-35 JI-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz-ya kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. prof. I.V.
Danilov) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usover-
shenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Lenina.

GILYAZUTDINOVA, Z.Sh., detainee: VIKHIKOV, P.L.; GIBAYDULLINA, M.V.

Tuberculosis of female genitalia. Kaz.med. zh. 1963.
22-25 Mr-Apr'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. 2-ya kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zar.-prof. I.V. Dandlov), kafedra tuberkuleza (zar. - prof. P.L. Vinnikov) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachev imeni Lenina i 2-ya shkola kazansk'katsiya (glavnyy vrach polikliniki - V.D. Petukhin), Kazan'.

*

GILYAZUTDINOVA, Z.Sh.; PERFIL'YEVA, G.V.

Therapeutic gymnastics in gynecological practice. Vop.
kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.5:447-454 S-0 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav.- prof. I.V.
Danilov) i kafedry fizioterapii i lechebnoy fizicheskoy kul'-
tury Kazanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

GHAYATSHINA, P. M., KUPCHENKO, G. V.

Exercise therapy in the puerperium. Vop. zar., fizioter.
i rech. fiz. kult., 23 no.4:350-353 41-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17.9)

1. Iz sfery akusherstva i ginekologii (zav.-prof. I.V.
Dmitrov) i iz kafedry fizioterapii i lechebnoy fizicheskoy
kultury Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

CHINA JOURNAL OF LAW AND ECONOMICS

Step 1: "moral origins" of the state in custom and religion.

Ames. 1 p.m. Nov. 20-21 '5.

(154. 282)

- [illegible]

GILYAZUTDINOVA, Z.Sh.

State of the nervous elements of the uterus in guinea pigs
during experimental fibromyomelike formations. Vop. onk. 11
no.8:71-76 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz laboratorii morfologii (zav. -- prof. N.G.Kolosov)
Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova i 2-y kafedry
akusherstva-ginekologii (zav. -- prof. I.V.Danilov) Kazan-
skogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
imeni V.I.Lenina.

STANCIU, Natalia; PADURARU, Aneta; AVADANEI, Ana; GILYEN, Ion; MITA, Pompiliu;
POSTEUCA, Doina; BORDEIANU, Nicolae; GRUIA, Ion; MIHAILESCU, Gheorghe;
TUDOR, Costica; UNGUREANU, Elena

Monograph on the hydrology of the hydrographic basin of the Olt
River. Studii hidrologici 10:1-283 '64.

WITTE, J.

Termokl kezikönyv (Handbook for engineers); a book review p. 32.
RESZARI ELNÖK. Budapest. Vol. 11. No. 5, Mar. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

GILYEN, Jeno

Preparation for mass construction of panel dwelling houses.
Epites szemle 7 no.1:1-10 '63.

1. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Tipustervezo Intezet letesitmenyi
formernoke.

GILYEN, Jeno, Kossuth-díjas

Role of the construction and constructor in present-day
architecture. Magyar építészeti 13 no. 3:129-142 '64.

GILYEN, Jeno, Kossuth-dijas

Present state of paneled dwelling house construction in the
Soviet Union. Magy ep ipar 13 no.11:625-632 '64.

Gilsenwatz, E.

"Teaching Patriotism by Means of Homework in Soviet Children's Literature among Young Pupils." Moscow State Pedagogical Institute V. I. Lenin. Moscow, 1954. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Science)

So: Knizhnyaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

GIL'ZIN, Karl Aleksandrovich; KULIKOV, G.S., red.

[Electrical ~~interplanetary~~ vehicles] Elektricheskie mezhp-
planetnye korabli. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 317 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

GIL'ZIN, K. A.

Raketnye dvigateli. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1950. 62 p., illus., port.
Title tr.: Rocket engines.

NCF

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1955.

GIL'ZIN, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskoy nauk; SOOALOV, L.M., redaktor;
~~SOOALOV, L.M.~~ SOOALOV, N.N., tekhnicheskoy redaktor

[From rocket to cosmic ship] Ot rakety do kosmicheskogo korablia.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo oboronnoy promyshlennosti. 1954. 110 p.
[Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)
(Rockets (Aeronautics))

Name : GIL'ZIN, K. *Г*

Title : Candidate of Technical Sciences

Remarks: Gil'zin is one of the authors of the articles appearing in "Flight to the Moon", Moskva, 1955, portraying a fictitious flight to the moon.

Source : M: Polet na Lunu (Flight to the Moon), by various authors, Moskva, 1955

GIL'ZIN, K.A.

(Title - subject of the document)

Calculations and design of fluid-consumption rotary meters. Izv.
tekh.no.4:6-12 J1-Ag '55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Flow meters)

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

(Rockets (Aeronautics))

(MLRA 8:12)

**GIL'ZIN, Karl Aleksandrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZAKHAROV, D.M.,
Inzhener-podpolkovnik, redaktor; SLEPTSOVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskii
redaktor**

[Air jet engines] Vozdushno-reaktivnye dvigateli. Moskva, Voen.
izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, 1956. 169 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 9:9)
(Airplanes--Jet propulsion)

GIL'ZIN, Karl Aleksandrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEVENSHTAYN,
G.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZUBKOV, M.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
SUKHOVTSEVA, M.D., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Travels to distant worlds] Puteshestvie k dalekim miram. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo detskoi lit-ry, 1956. 276 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Interplanetary voyages)

GIL'ZIN, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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TITLE: The First Soviet Liquid-Fuel Rocket Engine (Pervyye sovetskiye ZhRD)

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ABSTRACT: Since the liquid-fuel rocket engine does not require air for combustion, this engine type is supposed to be used in the future interplanetary ships, and also, undoubtedly, e.g., in the very high-speed and high-altitude, and long-range aircraft. The liquid-fuel rocket engine conception was first published in 1903 by K. E. Tsiolkovskiy in his classical work, "Investigation of the Universe with Reaction Devices" (Issledovaniye mirovykh prostranstv reaktivnymi priborami), but the work on the construction of the engine was started only in late 20s. The first liquid-fuel rocket engine, using liquid oxygen and gasoline, designed by F. A. Tsander was the OR-2, tested in 1933. The other liquid-fuel rocket engine, the experimental ORM-1, was worked out by Valentin Petrovich Glushko, assisted by I. I. Kulagin, A. B. Shershevskiy, Ye. N. Kuz'min, Rovinskiy, F. L. Yakaytis, and others, and built in 1931; it used nitrotetraoxide and toluene. His experimental liquid-fuel rocket engine which used a premixed fuel made of benzene, toluene,

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